

DICERANDRA IMMACULATA LAKELA, SP. NOV. (LABIATAE).—*D. frutescenti* peraffinis differt floribus paulum brevioribus, corollis rubris vel purpurascensibus immaculatis tuba minus exserta labio superiori cristato lato claviformi, antherarum appendiculis puberulis. HOLOTYPE: numerous plants in flower; on disturbed sandscrub, west of U.S. 1, near south boundary of Indian River County, Florida, *Lakela* 25440, 30 September 1962 (USF). The species occurs also in adjacent northern St. Lucie County. The site of the type specimen is a transition yellow and white sandscrub, with remnants of *Pinus clausa*, *Zanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*, *Carya floridana* and scrub species of *Quercus*. Post-mature fruiting cymes (*Lakela* 25613, 19 January 1963) contained only a few nutlets; mildew growing on the nectary gland destroys the fruits. Plants in preanthesis (*Lakela* 25221, 29 July 1962) were collected in white sandscrub with overhead of tall *Pinus clausa*, in St. Lucie County. Fruit- ing cymes from this colony (*Lakela* 25614, 19 January 1963) were also infected with mildew.

*Dicerandra immaculata* differs from *D. frutescens* Shinnery in slightly shorter flowers, color of the spotless corolla, less exserted tube, broadly clavate upper lip as outlined by dorsal crests, and puberulent anther horns. It is named for the immaculate corolla. The key given in Shinnery's "Synopsis of *Dicerandra* (Labiatae)" (*SIDA* 1: 89—91, 1962) may be emended to accommodate the new species by deleting the reference to flower color in his couplet 2a and inserting the following couplet after it; his text may be supplemented by adding the full description of the new species given below.

- Corolla white or yellowish white with purple dots; interior peninsular Florida (Highlands and Sumter counties).....*D. frutescens*  
 Corolla peach-red or purplish or white, without dots; eastern peninsular Florida (Indian River and St. Lucie counties).....*D. immaculata*

DICERANDRA IMMACULATA Lakela. Aromatic, frutescent perennial 4—5 dm. tall from woody, wide-spreading roots. Stems several, branching from the base, glabrous or minutely puberulent, especially at nodes; internodes alternately sulcate between decurrent lines, green and sparingly punctate above, woody below with brownish exfoliating periderm with latent buds and persistent petiole bases. Leaves 2—3 cm. long, short-petioled; blades oblanceolate, essentially glabrous or minutely puberulent at base, copiously punctate, uninerved, passing into floral bracts; fascicular leaves similar but smaller. Floral axes puberulent; cymes axillary, usually 3-flowered; peduncles 3—5 mm. long, horizontal, about equalling the ascending or erect pedicels. Cayx in full anthesis 7—8 mm. long, punctate, green or often purplish, becoming whitish at the ciliate, bilabiate apex, glabrous or puberulent without, with a circle of cilia just below sinus level within the throat; upper lip

red or purplish, immaculate, sparingly punctate and pubescent without; tube surpassing the calyx, densely pubescent up to level of stamen-bases within; throat funnel-shaped, ventrally saccate, slightly declinate with abruptly everted, cordate palate to 2 mm. long on the middle lobe of the spreading lower lip; upper lip notched, erect or ascending. Stamens exerted, anterior pair 10—12 mm. long, posterior 7—8 mm. long; anthers purple, horizontally oblique with subulate, puberulent horns. Style to 19 mm. long, pilose above, with equal stigmas. Fruiting calyx (dry) 8.2 mm. long; nutlets ovoid, 1.0—1.2 mm. long.

Three white-flowered plants were discovered at the type colony, with pure white corollas which on drying turned ivory or faint lavender. These are designated *D. immaculata* f. *nivea* Lakela, f. nov., corollis in vivo niveis. HOLOTYPE: from the type colony of the species, *Lakela* 26,573, 11 October 1963 (USF).—*Olga Lakela*. (Contribution No. 5, Botanical Laboratories, University of South Florida, Tampa.)

WAHLENBERGIA LINARIOIDES (CAMPANULACEAE) IN FLORIDA: A SECOND ADVENTIVE SPECIES FOR THE UNITED STATES.—*Wahlenbergia* is a genus of annual or perennial herbs comprising upwards of 100 species, mostly of the Southern Hemisphere, none native to North America. *W. marginata* (Thunb.) A. DC., from Japan, has in recent years become well established, particularly in grassy, sandy roadside rights-of-way, on the Coastal Plain from North Carolina (one report: Ahles and Radford, Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 75: 145, 1959) and South Carolina (Ahles, Bell and Radford, *Rhodora* 60: 25, 1958) through Georgia and southern Alabama (McVaugh, *Bartonia* 23: 36—37, 1944, and Field & Lab. 17: 141, 1949; Thorne, *Castanea* 16: 45, 1951, and Amer. Midl. Nat. 52: 319, 1954) to northern Florida (Godfrey and Kral, *Brittonia* 10: 173—174, 1958), with a single somewhat isolated record from central Louisiana (Shinners, S.W. Nat. 2: 44, 1957). There are also unreported collections at SMU from southern Mississippi made in 1960 and 1962 (Shinners, in letter).

A second species, *W. linarioides* (Lam.) A. DC., has appeared in the weed flora of FLORIDA, Escambia Co.: sandy vacant lot, West Pensacola, Godfrey 56689, 17 May 1958 (FSU). Because of lack of material for comparison, and the very large number of published species of *Wahlenbergia*, I sent material of this one to Dr. Carroll E. Wood, Jr., Harvard University, who generously made the determination and stated that there are specimens in the Gray Herbarium from Argentina, Chile, Bolivia and Brazil. The principal differences between it and *W. marginata* may be summarized as follows:

Hypanthium in flower 3.5—4.5 mm. long, narrowly obconical to sub-cylindrical, in fruit up to 12 mm. long, subcylindrical; seeds broadly